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THE undersigned having leased the above house for later of being repositulty solicits a share of the matter patronage. No effort, will be spared to minister to the confort of all who may favor him with a call. Jaromerlife, vov. 28, 1532. DAVID RICE.

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If a visual reased the above momes flower for a term in a visual reases, the undersigned respectfully solicits a share of the public pairouage. No pains will be spared to unknew courterable all those who may favor him with a call.

Achiand, Nov. 23, 1835.

FULLER HOUNE.

FULLER HOUNE.

FOREPH DEVARMAN, having again taken the sold fitages, will be prepared to accommodate all tools from who who was a favor him with a call.

Londopville, Nov 22d; 1823.

LAWYERS. COOPER E. WATERS. OFFICE H. PARKER TIES, Ohio. Arbinst, Ohio. Mity's and Counsellors at Low and Solve in Chancery

H AvinG formed a constituent by, with a two many and attention to all basine's currented to their care in this and surrented in animals, office in the committee, office in the committee, office in the committee, and the committee of the committ POLIVER W. RELEGGO. | WILLIAM S ALLINON. Attorneys at Law and Solicators in Chancegue W tidestiend to all professional businessembruster to their care, in this and adjulning counties.

Ashlash, Nov. 228 1883.

FARES W. RRTEU.

JAMES 18.048.

SMITH & SLOAN, Attorneys and Countellors at Law;
OPFICE, avar Empire Store of J. R. Squire. Basiness in this and neighboring countles promptly storaged to.
Ashland, Nov. 235, 1853. 231

KENNY & PORTER, Atty's and Counsilers at Law.

Will attend promptly to all mainess entrasted to their care in this and adjoining counties. On the one corner of Main and Church streets.

Aftorneys und Counsellors at Late;
OFFICE on Mala street, even the Geocery Store.
I. & R. Freer, Arbigad, Arbiand County, Ohio
desmbertilla, 1803. THOMAN F. BULL.

TTORNEY AT LAW end Justice of the Peac Lioudonville, Asbland County, Ohio. PHYSICIANS

H. P. CLAHK, M. P., OFFICE at his residence a carry opposite the Cou-House, where he may be consulted at all times ashlanu, Feb. 14, 1836. Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery;

All be consulted at its residence on Main stree
Astium, Ashland County, Ohio.

November VM, 1853.

DR. THOMAS HAVES, Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery;
DAVASTAM, Ashlant County, Osto. Also, O
the of the Peace, and Sotary Public.
Rovember 251, 1633. getr

WATCH MAKHEAND JEWELER
WATCH MAKHEAND JEWELER
Depler in Watchine, Jewelry
Chighs, vanke Rotlobs, de. Watch
wand Checkerspaped and warranted
Uphreat, price peak for old floid and
Silver. Opposite the Sampeet House
Thand Oldo. 2011 doe 14, 1853. WHELE IN HALFON,

WATUHARD CLECK MARKE, Post Office Building, Main street, Ashland, Chio Gold and Steel Post, Andre Sudjor ratisty of Lewelry, hept consently or hand November 5th, 1953. C. A. RUMES.

infacturer of Boots and Shaes; Tinkes doors below the Times Printing Comes, Ashland, Ohio, Custom Werk done to order builte shortest hetice and most NEW AND PASHIONAMIA HATS.

Till subscriber has just received from New York a faces stock of Fall and Winter Halls

WOODS IN WINTER PY MENRY W. LONGVELLOW. When winters winds are piercing chill, And through the hawthorn blows the gale. With solemn feet I tread the hill

That overbrews the lonely valu. O'er the bare upland, and away Through the long reach of desert woods The ambracing ambeams chartely play,

Where, twisted round the barren oak, The summer vine in beauty ciung, And summer winds the stillness broke, The crystal inicle is bung.

And gladden these deep solitudes.

Where, from their frozen urns mute springs Pour out the river's gradual tide, Shrilly the skater's iron rings, And voices fill the woodland side

When birds sing out their incllow lay,
And winds were soft, and woods were green And the song coased not with the day.

Alas I how changed from the fair scene,

But still wild music is abroad, Pale, desert woods | within your crowds And gathering winds, in hourse accord, Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud-

Chill airs and wintry winds! my car Has grown familiar with your song ; I hear it in the opening year.I listen, and it cheers me long.

Miscellaneons.

(From Dickens' Household Words. THE GIPSY SLAVES OF WALLACHIA.

All travelers who have journeyed from Zemlitza on the Danube to Bucharest, agree in psinting the country they are obliged to traverse in the most sombre colors. Once out of sight of the lines of trees that border the Danube, you enter upon an interminable dismal plain, with a level horizon that purrounds you like a circle, of which you are ever in the cen-

ter. There are no objects behind, to wark your progress by their gradual disappearance; there is nothing ahead to encourage you on; no mountains of blue rising higher and higher, becoming substantial as you advance, breakin up their long line into peaks and valleys, brisiling with crags or lothed in forest. If you would know that you were in motion, you must look upon the ground beneath your feet and see the pebbles and plants pass slowly backwards as your wagon moves sleepily on; or whirl dially by as the karoutchor purwards as your wagon moves steeply out, or whirl disally by as the karoutchor pursues its mad coreer. In winter time, an additional dreamers is given to this destand additional dreamers is given to this destand shidden from view by one vast cloud hidden from view by one vast cloud street ohing from horizon, low street ohing from horizon to horizon, low as as almost to resemble a mist down, so as almost to resemble a mist down the first of the shops, and took what the simple words.

The dress of these women is pectanged as a ge. The dress of these women is pectanged as a ge. The dress of these women is pectanged as a ge. The dress of these women is pectanged as a ge. The dress of these women is pectanged as a ge. The dress of these women is pectanged as a ge. The dress of these women is pectanged as a ge. The dress of these women is pectanged as a ge. The dress of these women is pectanged as a ge. The dress of these women is pectanged as a ge. The dress of the service of the sum, threatening violence in case of the sum, the resting to the first of the matter and sum of the matter and additional dreamers is given to this destant to be given up to the matter and sum of the matter and additional dreamers is given to this destant to be given up to the matter and sum of the constitution? The No. The visited all the shops, and took what try to set it forth in a few simple words. a few slight elevations, a foot or two high, indicate the presence of an underground village. At various distances, tall poles rise into the air, marking the positions of wells, around which the sky is speckled by flights of crows and voltures. Now and then you meet parties of peasants clothed in sheepskie, and wearing prodigious moustachios, wandering across the wind whistling through the low bushes, occasionally bringing to the ear the reports of a volley of musketry fired by ome party of travellers, who amuse

It is not uncommon in crossing these sad pisine to come upon groups of wildlooking individuals, black as Ethiopians, scantily covered by old rags, stepping jauntily out, waving their arms, nodding their heads, ratiling fragments of songs, and clattering together as they go the blacksmith's tools which they bear upon their backs. Further on, perhaps when night has fallen, an houror two after these dd-looking people have gone shead of our wagon, (they take two strides for one of your oxen.) the ground ahead will probably become spangled as with glow-worms; and presently a sort of whirlwind of strange sounds, half song, half shout, will be burne by the might broeze, to mingle with the haze of your caravan, and the creaking of the wheels. You have come upon a village, an encampment, a burrow of gipsy troglodytes (dwellers in caves,) who are either sitting around the gmains of the fires they have lighted to cook their evening meal, or, with open doors, or traps, by the light of a candle stock in the ground, are angaged in smo-

themselves in this martial way.

king red clay or cherry-wood pipes, and drinking the hareh wine of the country.

These people are of the most humble and most unfortunate section of the Wallachian people, the Zigana, who of old formed a flourishing little state, paying tribute to the Greek empire, but who are now reduced to a condition of alignet slavery. Their history is most obscure, and it is not with a retaining the control of it is not with certainly known whence they came or by what steps they descendad to their present level. It seems certain, however, that they belong to the same family of wanderers who are known in Egypt as Gayaras, in Hungary as Zingari, so Germany as Zigeuner, in Spain as their pipes, and—if they can afford it—to Gitanos, in France as Boltemians, and in drinking. They make themselves merry England as Gipsies. Their own traditions, for all hour or two, until fatigue comes derive them from Syris, whence they were transported in the eighth century, by one of the Greek emperors, to Thrace.—

dans. When the Tasks penetrated into their territory, instead of massly regiting gribute from them they stracked them with fury, dispersed them, fluited them down like wild beasts, and condemned those to perpetual servitude whose lives they spared in this persecution they were encouraged by the Christians, who shared, indeed, the greater part of the newly-made serfs among themselves. It is estimated that at present there are more than twenty-three thousand Zogan families in Moldo-Wallachis, comprising about a hundred and fifty thousand soule. A certain number of these belong to the state, which employs them in mines and works; whilst the others are divided among the monasteries and the Boyards. Some of these latter passesses as many as five or six thousand, engaged in part in the most Jahorious work conas many as five or six thousand, engaged in part in the most laborious work connected with their estates, in part let out upon fire. They sell or exchange them at certain fixed periods of the year, bringing them like cattle to market; until lately, they treated them with such severity that they not unfrequently drove them to suicide. Many Boyards of humane character pow gran; a semi-liberty to their Zigans, allowing them, for so much a very long about as they please, regains year, to go about as they please, seeking for work, and retaining the produce of it. Once every spring, the half entranchised slave must make his appearance and pay his tribute. Sometimes, also, he brings an instalment of his own price, and thus manages by degrees to free himself. An industrious man may earn his liberty in ten years' but his unfortunate race has been so brutalized by long suffering, and is so addicted to every kind of debauchery, that very few succeed in rescuing them-selves from bundage. Amongst the Boy-ards of the present day there are a good many whose copper complexion, white teeth, and general cast of countenance evi-

Zigans.

The physical constitution of this un-liappy people is strongly marked. The men are generally of lotty stature, rooms and sinewy. Their skin is black or cop-per-colored; their hair thick and woolly; their lips are of negro heaviness, and their teeth are white as pearls; the nose is con-siderably flattened, and the whole counts nance is illumined, as it were, by lively rolling eyes. All, wishout exception, wenr beards. Their dress consists commonly of a piece of tattered cloth thrown carearound them; perhaps an old bed curtain given by some master, or a blan-ket that has gone through every degree of fortune, until it has been rejected by the

dently prove them to be descended from

As is the case in many savage tribes, the women are either extremely ngly or extremely handsome. Most of the Zigana are beautiful up to the age of tw my; but after that time, suddenly shrink and shrivel, change color, bend, and lose the lightness of their step, as if an enchan-ter's wand had changed them from youth, admired and wooed, to dishonored old age. The dress of these women is pecuments they wear earnings of brass filigree, ecklaces of peras strung upon a slender thong, and a variety of metal bracelets.— The children go naked up to the age of ten or twelve, and whole swarms of girls and boys may sometimes be seen rolling thout together in the dust or mud in the ummer, in the water or snow-like so many black worms. As you pass by, a dozen heads of matted hair and a dozen pair of sharp eyes are raised toward you, and you are greeted with a mocking shout, which alone tells you that the hideous things are your fellow-creatures.

In fine weather the Zigan is a very in

dependent being. He sleeps in the open air, in the forests, in the fields, in the streets of the town-anywhere, in fact, where he can find a place to lay his head. However, it is their custom, for the summer season, to erect little sheds of canvass, of straw, of branches or of mud whilst in winter they agratch deep holes in the earth, which they roof with reeds and turf. Their furniture is surprisingly simple, consisting of an old kettle ; a few two-prooged forks, and perhaps a pair of ciasors, a poniard, and gourd to hold brandy, or arakee-to the use of which this race is particularly addicted. When they have stowed these articles in their hole, or under a shed, they call the place their home, and go back to it every night They squat upon heaps of fifth and hegit smoking their pipes, while the women set before them the supper which has been enoked in the before-mentioned old kettle swung upon three kucks leves a fire of wood brought in by the children mixed with a kind of peat. Sometimes a piece of turned meat, which all Christian cooks have rejected in the buildiers' ghops, or a portion of some animal that has come by an untimely death and has been distributed by a generous Boyard, is added to il porriège of heans or maize on which the Zigous generally support their strength.— They use no plates or spoons, but dip their hardened fingers into the steaming keule. and being up a ball of porridge or a fragog from one palm to the other until they can venture to that it flown their throats. The women and children eat after the men, who, as soon as they have wiped their hands in their hair, take again to drinking. They make themselves merry for ah hour or two, until fatigos comes over them, and then go pell mell to their huts, or stretch out by the embers of their fires. Nothing can be more abominably On account of some peculiarities in their manners, perhaps of some strange forms of doctrine, they seem to have become detested and despised by heighboring has tions, and especially by the Mohamme-their carelessness. This abandonment

ence to them, threatening violence in case of resistance. They caused the arms of the national guard to be given up to they could conveniently lay their hands came to the conclusion that it was possible

On the approach of the troops, they rein command of the carabiniers went out to meet them, and fornished them with what they wanted, in order to prevent their sacking the town. They succepted, and promised to do no harm, but soon after respected nothing. At St. Vincent, the national guard was disarmed, and the diligence for Chatillon was stopped. At Ciombavas their number had swelled to two thousand. They took the road to

them. "The retrogade conspiracy," says the Genoa Coursiere Mercantile of the 2d inst., has extensive ramifications. We have seen it at work at Alexandria where the Mayor was obliged to issue a procla-mation, declaring that the government had no intention of increasing the duty on salt. At Casale, a popular demonstration took place on the 2002. A mob congregated under the windows of Deputy Mellona, crying "Down with him." They long to the city, med at own and and and has discount of supply work appara

spray. The Canada side and Table Rock same time, and a six-foot man rode a full-age loasied with ice, and it is from this sixed horse through without touching his point that the splendial crystal pandrams hat to the upper surface. of the American side offers its glaring and sparkling front.

Finally the tree was shipped on the deck of ship Messenger, Cani. Frank Smith, Nov. 23, 1853, for New York,

gether, and build a hut during the night to receive his bride. The very sext day feet up to its top, where a few huge has requests his mother to prepare a pot full of porridge, and then repairs to the finges to the sunshine and the storms of dwelling—a nole six feet square, or per-years uncountable. From an actual estimate of his choice, dispred in her sheepskin tunic; with a veil borrowed from a neighture. tunic, with a veil berrowed from a neighbor, in modestly crauching in a corner—
He takes her by the hand and leads her
to where his family is collected. The
oldest man of the tribe is there by appointment, encouraged by a fee of a few
handfulls of persidee, and hastily mutters
a few words by way of blessings. This
is the whole ceremony, if, indeed, the
great feed that follows he not more worthy
of that name: and thus the Zigans conof that name; and thus the Zigans continue from generation to generation. We are sorry to be obliged to add, that both women and men are, as a rule, exceedingly debauched.

ITALY.

during the Christian era are but as yesterday, and we ale compelled to go back to the time af Nosh's navigation and the rearing of the tower of Babel, or the laying of the foundations of the great pyration. For in those days, ulmost the beginning of earthly events, must the seed have sprouted from which grew this tree.

There is no object hereabout to which it can be compared but Bunker Hill Mon-

it can be compared but Bunker Hill Mon-The Intendant-General of the proxince ument; and here we will follow our brace of Ivrea, in a proclamation dated from of Jonathans in their calculations. Sup-Aosta, 10th Dec., sunnounces that by the posing it to be sound, after taking its ani-bravery of the troops, the insurgents of the communes of Champorcea and Ponte wood. If it could be shaved into shin-Basso in the valley of Aosta, have been dispersed, and have faid down their arms. Left in the limbs and chaps. Its entire Upwards of two hundred have been made weight could not be less than 500 tons. prisoners. The proclamation closes with the following words: "Inhabitants of the metical knowledge, and wonder-struck at province of Ivrea. From the bottom of the results of these caculations upon the the valley of Aosta, I invite you with me object before them, they retired for re-to raise the national cry: The Constitu- freshmant and rest. Their next calcula According to a letter in the Corriere ture. It was upon the question, "Wheth-Mercantile of Genos, the number of insurgents at Verres amounted to a thonsand. They have occupied that place,
and forced the authorities to yield obedilet the tree remain and come to its full

to get a large section of the tree off and transport it to the States. How near a On the approach of the troops, they re-tired to Chatillon, where the Syndic, the Intendant of Aosta, the judge and officer in command of the carabiners went out culean labors performed in this operatio .

After the incessant labor of four men for one week, chopping at the base, they succeeded in cutting so far into the rind its

enormous weight broke off some twelve or fifteen feet of solid wood, and it fell with a shook as if an earthquake had moved the hill. About 200 feet from the ground, where it measured twelve feet in diameter, it was broken off by the fall as short as Aosts, always pursued by the troops.—
Men were constantly joining them from the mountains until alle troops dispersed the mountains until alle troops dispersed the mountains until alle troops dispersed to the mountains until alle troops dispersed to the mountains until alle troops dispersed to the troops of the troops dispersed to the troops of troops of the troop was to cut off a section, and this required two entire choppings thro' the tree. Af-ter 125 days' labor, a section of ten feet was separated, square at both ends, with the bark entirely perfect. But at this point, after such indefatigable toil, away in a wilderness inlested with wild bulls and grizzly bears, and Indians prowling in the neighborhood—they were about to give up in despair of accomplishing their design-for how were they now to transnort that mass of wood, weighing some 20 or 30 tons? By any available means at hand it was as immovable as the hill where it laid. They however procured a pump auger, berni through the centre, tio, who was his competitor at the last election, and gave him three cheers. No act of vidence was committed. The instigators of those disturbances do not be-The ino not bewhich they kept burging for several weeks.
The anger tole made a good chimney, which was enlarged by the action of the low Bittour at Niabana Falls.—The fire, until the men could work inside with tochester American, describing the ice their axes. In this manner it was excabridge which now exists across Nasgara vated to within about two feet of the outer river, just below the American Fall, at the surface. It was afterwards moved down too tof the ferry stair-case, says: ot of the ferry stair case, says; the hill for more than a mile by levers— It is formed of caken of ice heaped up then placed upon Mexican scobes and ogether in every possible shape, and rises drawn by 20 oxen, eighteen miles to Marone twenty feet above the water. It is tinus, and then shipped to San Francisco

already used as a highway for foot pastered to said the foot paster and the foot paste resenting in the sun-light the meet magrificent appearance. Luna Island is one that had been growing almost since the rest palace of ide, and all the Banks of world was made. One hundred men Goat Island are sheeted with the frozeh could easily stand within the hollow at the

ALL is VANITY.—Frederick: "There, now, how very provoking! I've left the Prayer Books at home!"

Alaria: "Well, dear, never mind; but do tell me, is my bonnet straight?"—

Punch.

Smith, Nov. 23, 1853, for rew 1 origin, where it is now daily expected to arrive. If the ship meets with no dissiste, the curious in articles of antiquity will have an opportunity to examine what may truly be considered one of the greatest curiosities in the world.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AND MIRACU-LOUS ESCAPE.

The tolegraph has already stated the stempted suicide of a young lady by umping from the suspension bridge at Wheeling, and her miraculous escape from death. The Wheeling Intelligencer. of Thursday, furnishes the following details of the affair; Standard el

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, a young lady approached the Suspension Bridge from this side, and when asked for Bridge from this side, and when asset to her toll, inquired of the gate keeper how much it was, and when told the price to the loland, replied that she did not think the loland, replied that she did not think the loland, replied that she did not think the the that far and said she ought the keeper whether he knew the cause of to go for half price as the was only going to the middle of the bridge. He took the toll she offered, and she proceeded on her for the crime of sicaling a horse. The way. When she reached the place where keeper stated that the colvicie, who were the iron cables touch the raifing, at nearly the highest part of the bridge, Mr. George father since their confinement, which was Downey, the toll collector, observed her a little over a year. The old man was climbing on the railing and removing her apprehensive that he would not be able to

from his grasp and leaped to the stream below, a distance, even at the present high stage of water, of not less than sevenly-eight feet? The current was full of floating ice, and her destruction seemed inevitable; she sank—then rose—then plunged violently in the swallen increast plunged violently in the swallen torrent—
sank again, rose once store, and then
floated onward amid the torrent of ice
with nothing but her head and hand or
satisfied that his recollection of his son's been in the water nearly half an hour! Restoratives were specifily applied and she was removed to the house of friends. where we understand she is gradually recovering from injuries sustained from the ice and cold.

The leap was one of the most desperate, and the escape from instant death the most miraculous we baye ever recorded or ever seen recorded. Had it been a man. he would doubtless have gone down head and never rose again. Her clothes no doubt kept her head uppermost as she was

falling, and buoyed her up when she got in the stream.

The herolice of this adventure is a young the solicitation of her friends and who has lived here for some five years, supporting herself by her work as a seamstress.—
Those with whom she has resided give her an irrepronchable character. The common report at ributes the affair to a disappointment in love matters, about which we know nothing. A young man of this city had been paying attention to all ler, but is said to have withdrawn his attention to the prison lately. He received a note from man down to his grave.— Auburn Adv.

ANOTHER KOSZTA CASE.

The Vienna correspondent of the New York Tribune says that another Koszta case, demanding the interference of our feet apart; and through New York enunciated in Mr. Marcy's letter, has later inches apart. At present, a change of ly occurred in Austria. If the facts are as cars has to be made at Eric, and again at

Germany, France and England. as a shoemaker in the State of New Jersey. He took the necessary steps to become an American citizen, and a full passport was given him in the United States, the present year for the worthy purpose of conveying to the United States a poor widow, with several children. On much ing Prague his passport was taken from him by the police authorities, and has since been withheld on the ground of his since been withfall on the ground of his still being an Austrian citizen. Not only this—he is also threatened with severe punishment for having left his country without permission. He, of course, at once hald his case before Mr. Jickson, the American Minister at Vienna. Taussig is charged with no political offense, but, on the other hand, appears to be a simple, unoffending mechanic, whose crime is so undefined as to have found its way only among the vagaries of European despobefore the Austrian Government, and requested Tansaig's passport should be re-stored and himself permitted to return to his suffering family. The ground of humanity was also dryed. The unsuspicious character of the man, the smallness of the offence committed, the fact that Taussig is a poor man, that lils family is suffering from his absence, and especially the praiseworthy object of his visit to Prague, were

worthy object of his visit to Pragic, were all presented to their consideration. But Austrian diplomacy has a brain of lead and a heart of stone, and all considerations of the above character are wish them perfectly lost.

Count Hodisco, who has just died at Washington, was the oldest member of the diplomatic corps residing in this country, having been some aftern years. He was about seventy years of age. His wife was an American lady, Miss Williams, of Georgetown, to whom he was instructed about it in years ago. He died wealthy, being worth full a half million of dollars.

AFFECTING SCENE IN THE AUBURN PRIN

We took occasion to pass through the Auburn Prison, yesteriny, in company with a friend who had never before Weited the institution. Some eight or ten per-sons, gendemen and ladies, were shown through at the same time. Among the number was shold man who we should suppose, had reached the see of 50 years. He were a sorrowful and downesst look, and seemed to avoid all conversation with every one except the keeper who accom-panied the visitors through the different work-shops. His demeanor arrested our attention, and it was evident, the attention he had two sons in the prison, sent there the convicts was employed in the cooper of t

point him oul.
The old wisn gazed intently at one conwith nothing but her head and hard or casionally visible. Several men in a skill put out from some boat lying at the wharf, the Fort Pitt, we believe; followed her, gave her up as lost saveral times, but each time renewed the change and finally picked her up alive but disensible, after she had been in the water nearly half an hour! Restoratives were specially applied and the water nearly half and hours and feelings would have overcome him had be not nearly half and hours the water to be supported. As the release they were to be subjected. As the rules of the Prison furbid say conversation between visitors and convicte, unless it is had in the Hall of the Prison, not a word was passed between the father and the

When the Company entered the carpet room the keeper at once informed the old man which was his son. As he passed foremost, struck the water with his head along the eyes of the live men, but queller and never rose again. Her clothes no doubt kept her head uppermost as she was falling, and buoyed her up when she got in the stream.

The heroine of this asycenture is a young upmarried lady whose name we omit at the solicitation of her friends and who has the solicitation of her friends and which was his son. As he passed along the eyes of the two met, but queller along the eyes of the two met, but queller along the eyes of the two met, but queller along the eyes of the two met, but queller along the eyes of the two met, but queller along the eyes of the two met, but queller along the eyes of the two met, but queller along the eyes of the two met, but queller along the eyes again upon his work. The keeper saked him if he knew the old mao. His reply was that he "ought to knew the old mao. His reply was that he "ought to knew the old mao. His reply was that he "ought to knew the old mao. His reply was that he "ought to knew the old mao. His reply was that he "ought to knew the old mao. His reply was that he "ought to knew the old mao. His reply was that he "ought to knew the old mao. His reply was that he "ought to knew the old mao. His reply was that he "ought to knew the old mao. His reply was that he "ought to knew the old mao. His reply was that he "ought to knew the old mao. His reply was the solicitation of her friends and was so overcome that the solicitation of her friends and was so overcome that the solicitation of her friends and who has a transfer to the solicitation of her friends and who has a transfer to the solicitation of her friends and who has a transfer to the solicitation of her friends and who has a transfer to the solicitation of her friends and w

try to set it forth in a few simple words. From Ohio through Pennsylvania, the rails on the road are four feet and ten inches apart; from Erie, eighteen miles eastward. to the New York line, the rails are six Government, according to the principles rails are four feet and eight and a helf stated, some Government action ought to Buffulo; one change of cars only would be be taken in the premises. He says:

Decessary, and that at Buffulo. The at-"In 1848, Simon Tanssig, the person in question, obtained permission of the pany to effect this—to reduce the six feet authorities of Pregue to travel one year in gauge between Erie and Baffalo to four feet and ten inches, the width of the Ohio road; absent from the Austrian dominions, he and this is what the people of Eric resist. took occasion to visit the Coired States. They think that, if any change is to be where he soon after married and settled made the New York guage should be continued to Erie, so as to cause the ouls change necessary to be made to occur at that borough. This is what the disputs is about. The arguments embraced are voluminous and complicated.1*

> AN ERIE MARKET REPORT,-The fulawing is a true state of the market? Ashes—Are quoted plenty and accurmulating, especially the "bridge" brand.
>
> Floor—barrels in great demand for home
> consumption in bonbres.
>
> Phovisions.—Cakes, Pea-nuts and Ap-

ples dull and heavy mainly owing to the

Perk-in the hog very plenty; a new breed has been introduced, which owes its existence to the pig-headed enterprise of a leading citizen—tho' we cannot quale it as a strictly priced article, owing to the poor subsistence to be found in rooting up rail-

Whiskey—a brisk business has been done in this branch of trade, The "T. Ca" (three cent) brand is eagerly sought for by dealers, though the tendency is downward (the throats of the rioters.)

What's Ue!-The tollowing is from the New York Herald's letter from Washington, dated the 27th.